

# The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XIX--No. 203.

LANCASTER, PA. FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

Price Two Cents.

## HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

FLINN & BRENEMAN.

### AGAIN AHEAD.

## The "Ridgway" Patent Refrigerator

IS THE ONLY PERFECT REFRIGERATOR IN THE MARKET.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER

Runs more easily, will cut longer grass, is more durable and requires less repairs than any other LAWN MOWER manufactured.

Our Stock of BABY CARRIAGES is Larger, Fine and Cheaper than Ever.

—OUR STOCK OF—

Water Coolers are particularly fine and at low prices.

## FLINN & BRENEMAN,

No. 152 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

## DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

## GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,

No. 14 EAST KING STREET,  
(BAIR'S OLD STORE.)

IS NOW OFFERING BARGAINS

—IN—

## House Furnishing Goods.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Loom and Dice Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, Cotton and Linen Shirtings, Pillow Case Muslins, Tickings and Furniture Coverings.

PRIME FEATHERS—STEAM-CURED.

## GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,

NO. 14 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

## PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

### PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING,

## TIN ROOFING, SLATE ROOFING,

GAS FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

## JOHN L. ARNOLD,

No. 11 EAST ORANGE STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

## MILLINERY.

OPENING OF

## M. A. HOUGHTON'S

NEW STORE.

### NEW LINE OF MILLINERY GOODS.

All the Latest Styles of FINE MILLINERY GOODS received daily and sold at the LOWEST PRICES at

## M. A. HOUGHTON'S,

No. 105 West King Street.

OPPOSITE STEVEN'S HOUSE, LANCASTER.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Signs of the Times.

## JOHN BAER'S SONS,

NOS. 15 AND 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET.

## BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

QUARTO FAMILY BIBLES! BOOKS AT MARKED-DOWN PRICES!

At the Sign of the Big Book.

## SPRING GOODS.

GANSMAN & BRO.

### FACTS WORTH READING.

## Spring Clothing.

Gentlemen, if you wish to do justice to yourself and family and feel like saving hard earned money, before purchasing your Spring Clothing, call on L. GANSMAN & BRO. Whether you wish to purchase or not, get posted so as to compare our low prices with others.

NOTE A FEW SAMPLE PRICES:  
Men's Suits at \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, up to \$15.00.  
Men's Pants at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 up to \$3.00.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY IN OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT AT SPECIAL CASH PRICES.  
Boy's Suits at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, up to \$10.00.  
Boy's Pants at 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, up to \$5.00.  
Children's Pants at 65c, and upwards.

—OUR—

### CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

Is fitted with the Cheapest Line of

## SUITINGS

AND

Foreign and Domestic Trouserings. A good and good looking suit to order a \$10.00. Our prices always under. We are ready to meet and to beat all competition. Our plain talk means business. It will pay you to remember it.

## L. Gansman & Bro.,

THE FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,  
66-68 NORTH QUEEN STREET,  
Right on the Southwest Corner of Orange St.  
LANCASTER, PA.

—We have no connection with any other clothing house in the city.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW BOOKS.

MR. ISAACS,  
THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER,  
THE ADMIRAL'S WARD,  
SOCIAL EQUALITY,  
THE LATEST MAGAZINES  
—AND—  
NEW STATIONERY.

—AT—

## L. M. FLYNN'S,

No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

## DRY GOODS.

WATT, SHAND & CO.

## DRESS SILKS

A SPECIALTY.

## Watt, Shand & Co.

Have received another invoice of these famous SUMMER SILKS at 50c a yard. In Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors. Special attention is invited to New Lines of COLORED DRESS SILKS at 75c a yard. The best goods imported for the money.

Special Bargains in ALL-WOOL FRENCH TISSUE BEGES, at 25c, 30c, and 35c a pair.

LADIES' LISLE JERSEY GLOVES at 50c, 75c, and 1.00 a pair.

LADIES' SILK JERSEY GLOVES, 50c a pair. One Hundred and Fifty Dozen Regular Made BALBRIGGAN HOSE, 30c and 35c a pair.

Elegant Qualities in Plain and Striped GEMMAN HOSE, 50c a pair; with 75c and 80c.

BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, 75c, 85c and 1.00 a pair.

LADIES' SILK HOSE. Just opened.

## Parasols and Sunshades,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

## New York Store,

8 and 10 EAST KING STREET.

Metzger & Haughman.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES—We have been watching the SILK market for some time to buy BLACK AND COLORED SILKS and now we have them from an Importer's Auction Sale in New York at BARGAIN PRICES. We have a few pieces in PLAIN COLORS as low as 45c, but the BEST BARGAINS are our 60c quality and our 90c quality in GARNETS, DARK GREEN, BRONZE, NAVY BLUE, BROWNS and PLUMS. We have Black SILKS AS LOW AS 50c, but the qualities of BLACK SILKS we have at 75c, 85c, 1.00, 1.12 1/2, 1.25, 1.37 1/2, 1.50, 1.62 1/2, 1.75 and 2.00 have never been equalled. If you want a SILK DRESS call soon at

Metzger & Haughman.

## THE PASTEBOARDS.

CONCERNING PLAYING CARDS.

Something About the Varieties in Use and Their Manufacture—The Prevailing Designs in General Use.

New York Evening Post.

"Are there any new fashions in playing cards?" said a well known manufacturer in that line of business, repeating the question asked him by a reporter of the Evening Post. "That question can be answered both in the affirmative and in the negative. The faces of playing cards are the same as they were in the beginning of the century, except the use of the indicator and triplicate cards. A few years since we made an effort to introduce a new style of card, in which the figures on the face cards were made more like men and women than the familiar forms so well known to all players, but the scheme did not work; our customers returned the entire lot and we lost a considerable amount of money. I do not know of any other effort ever being made to substitute a new style of card and the chances are that, if you should lay aside a pack of cards, you would not discover it five, fifteen centuries hence will at a quiet game of euchre or whist. We frequently make changes in the designs on the backs of the cards and bring out six or eight signs in that way, but the design covers the club cards. The design is a wave pattern, printed from geometrical lathe plates. The machinery for printing these backs cost us \$5,000 to build, but there was a demand for this style of card which had to be supplied. The design covers the entire back of the card, and is a continuous line, so contrived that a private mark could not be made on the card without detection, and the surface of the card is so highly polished that the slightest indentation will at once be manifest. These cards are not made for clubs, but the name club cards is simply a brand.

"The different clubs have their cards made to order. Sometimes they prepare the designs themselves, but they generally leave that work to us. We make all the cards for the Union club, as well as for the other clubs, not only in this city, but throughout the country and in England. The Union club has its monogram on each corner on the back of their cards, and it requires a good many packs in the course of a year. It is a rare never to use a pack of cards more than one sitting. It does not matter whether the play continues 10 minutes or 10 hours. Each party when they sit down are supplied with a new pack and when they quit playing the pack is put away and is not again used in the club room. It is either sold to some member of the club or his card is returned to us to be destroyed and made into new pulp.

"There are probably from fifteen to eighteen different brands of playing cards in the market, ranging in price from 25 to 50 per dozen packs. The cheapest and probably the most widely known brand is the 'Steamboat.' These are made of two sheets of cotton paper glued together, and do not have the nap and life that the finer qualities have. The demand for these cards comes principally from the East and from California. They are made in two styles—double heads and single heads. The double heads are sold almost entirely in the East, while the trade in California almost invariably asks for single heads.

"This brand was named for the fact that it was made to meet the demand for a cheap card on the Western steamboats in the early days of steam navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi. They are gotten up and can be sold at a profit of twenty-five cents a pack. Very often during a trip from New Orleans to Louisiana the boat would use up six gross or packs of cards. The cards are made with star or plaid backs and are soft and have no life. Still, as I said, there is a great demand for them. The next saleable brand of cards is the 'Linen paper.' The cotton makes it smooth and soft, so that it will take a very fine polish, and the linen gives it a nap and life. These cards are made with the triplicate face card and also the indicator face, and the demand for them comes principally from the South-west and the Eastern States. The highest priced cards are made with gilt edges, and these are sold chiefly for private use."

THE TABLE.

How it Has Been Enjoyed by Notable Personages.

The Emperor Augustus, like his uncle, the Emperor Julius, was a sober man. He loved the magnificence of the table for its political influence and as a medium of worthy receiving his friends. The same notions originally attracted Alexander the Great to the eating, and until he ceased to be controlled by his nobler self he ate but little.

Cesar ate lightly and frequently. Augustus, that autocrat of Louis XIV. in grandeur of detail, had his garments made by his daughters, was the last to sit at table, drank but three, the opinion of Horace on the contrary in the most unflinching manner. He preferred a bit of chess to all the delicacies of the table.

Alexander in Asia had white beans stewed for him and declared them delicacies. They were then a recent discovery of his favorite cook.

Under the emperors foreigners were shown among the prominent industries of Rome not only those famous cooks who connected the imperial tables but another species of skilled artisans—those who taught the people how to walk, how to dance, how to chew their food and how to clean their nails.

Dionysus, encountering a child who ate with extreme rapidity, boxed its preceptor's ears—a harsh rebuff, even for Dionysus.

Mark Antony, with whom we have all grown so familiar in one book of rhetoric or another, was conquered less by Augustus than because he forgot everything for the pleasures of the table—his competition for the empire, his interests in Asia, his armies; in fine, because he preferred his cooks to his generals.

Cesar ate sparingly and without much choice. He ate for sustenance, and not for taste; but he conceived a taste for gastronomy. The sensuality of the table would have been incompatible with his active life.

Cesar ate without vivacity of taste. Charlemagne also took but light and simple repasts, despite his strength, his height, and his physical activity. He preferred vegetables to meats.

Newton was not a gourmand, but he loved neither lettuce nor women.

When the rout of Alexander the Great followed to Bactriana, at Persepolis and Babylon it culminated itself in those suppers and midnight orgies whose mad echoes have come down to us through more than 2,000 years. Alexander could not indulge in trifling follies. One night he offered a prize to him who could drink the most. Thirty-six persons died on the morrow.

The Athenian gourmands, whose appetite this pupil of Aristotle was so proud to gain, were much more delicate. They

did not intoxicate themselves, dined to the number of ten, and placed an interval of four hours between their meals.

Meat was served, in Rome, on portable furnaces, and it is yet so served in the north of Europe.

The Romans had ambulant kitchens, which followed them in their travels. The old king of Prussia imitated them in this; his kitchen followed him everywhere.

In summer the Romans cause streams of fresh limpid water to run at the bases of the walls of their balconies.

As for us, we owe the flavor of our cuisine to the spices of America, the cinnamon of Ceylon, the vanilla of Mexico, the nutmegs of the Malacca Islands, the black pepper of Java, the capers of Barbary, the red pepper of the Caribbean Isles, etc.

The ancients spiced and flavored with pepper, saffron, oxymel, old cheese and peanuts, which Vitellius brought back from Syria.

Charlemagne had some one read to him during dinner a good custom when one is alone. It was habitually from a religious book or from historical annals. He loved to listen to the soft voices of his daughters who were famed for their beauty and gentleness. Thus they soothed him with music. The first organ that appeared in France was brought from the East for his dining hall.

The custom of formulating toasts comes from the North of Europe.

All gourmands have eaten at regular hours; without that one is sure of nothing for the stomach work does not come to work. It is a very important thing for the cook—should be fixed with precision; it should be fatal to whoever delays it.

Jay, one of the most brilliant pupils of the great Carême, refused the position of chief for the great Duke of Wellington, with 1,000 francs increase of salary an important grade in the household; the cause of that refusal was the fact that his grouch had dinner served one hour before going to the table.

Carême ate very little or drank little or none; he talked much and well. British Savants ate copiously and badly; he chose little, covered heavily, without any sparkle in the eye, and grew absorbed toward the end of a meal.

Carême was brilliant, light and flashing. At most he would drink but a little champagne.

Cambacceres ate largely and of heavy food. His mind, which was so luminous in the councils of state, was thick at table, and particularly so at the close of a dinner.

THE LEE MONUMENT.

General Early proposes to be One of Fifty to furnish the Necessary Funds.

General Jubal A. Early has written a long letter in regard to the erection of the proposed monument to General Robert E. Lee, in which he says: "My proposition is this: If forty-two gentlemen will contribute the sum of \$1,000, to be paid into some bank in the city of Richmond and placed under the control of gentlemen of unimpaired responsibility and integrity, so that there may be no danger of its loss, and that then an artist be selected by a committee, to be appointed by the contributors to the fund, for the purpose of executing in bronze an equestrian statue of General Lee, which, when completed, is to be placed upon a pedestal in suitable public ground in Richmond, say Monroe Park. The Capitol square in its present condition does not furnish any suitable location for such a statue, and it never will furnish such location unless the governor's house is removed or the square extended out to Broad street, between Ninth and Twelfth. I would say that, when not able and unable to contribute the \$1,000, two or more gentlemen might unite for the purpose, and when the \$50,000 are secured smaller contributions might be received from others."

GREGORY PERDICARIN DEAD.

The End in Africa of the Romantic Career of a Great Soldier.

The death of Gregory A. Perdicarin occurred in Tangier, Africa, last week. Mr. Perdicarin was one of the best known men in New Jersey and had a very romantic career. He was born in Athens, Greece, at the beginning of the century. When he became of age he avowed republicanism and was banished, with his brother, to be banished. He escaped to this country and procured a tutorship in Yale college. Among his pupils was Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Perdicarin soon abandoned teaching, however, and went South. He there met and married a French girl, a lady of wealth, and subsequently embarked in business. He built gas works in many of the Southern cities and continued the business in the North. He amassed a large fortune and settled in Trenton. Later Mr. Perdicarin became a naturalized American citizen and was appointed consul for the United States to Greece. After the war he was injured in a railroad wreck and it affected his mind for the remainder of his life. Three years ago Mr. Perdicarin went to Tangier to live with his son, an artist, who resides there.

If you don't see it is mainly your own fault, because by procuring a pair of Collierville Eye Spectacles you can improve your eyesight so as to see clearly. For sale by all leading Jewellers and Opticians.

A Delicious Banquet.

The modern epicure is too often afflicted with dyspepsia, indigestion or constipation and he is in need of a remedy. A delicious banquet and all the luxuries of the season, Burdock Blood Bitters are the best remedy for them and all other disorders of the stomach. Price \$1. For sale by J. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

I Wish Everybody to Know.

Rev. George H. Thayer, an old citizen of this vicinity known to every one as a most devoted and a christian minister of the M. E. church, just this moment stopped in our store to say, "I wish everybody to know that I consider that the best medicine I have ever used to cure my rheumatism is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have tried many remedies, but with no lasting result until I used your Burdock Blood Bitters. They have been truly a blessing to me and I cannot speak too highly of them." Price \$1. For sale by J. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

Be careful of dangerous counterfeits in circulation purporting to be "Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer." The strongest evidence of its great value is the fact that persons knowing its great efficacy try to imitate it. Each bottle of the genuine has a fac simile of a walnut leaf on the wrapper and a green leaf on the outside wrapper. The "Restorer" is as harmless as water, will not possess all properties necessary to restore the hair, vigor, growth and color to the hair. Purchase only from responsible parties. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, and HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

## MEDICAL.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.

## ACCIDENTS HAPPEN

EVERY DAY in the Year.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER IS THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

BURNS, CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SCALDS, SWELLINGS, SORES, DISLOCATIONS, FELONS, BOILS, &c., &c.

DRUGGISTS KEEP IT EVERYWHERE.

NEVER FAILS.